State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

JON S. CORZINE
Governor

Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
PO Box 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-029
Phone: (609)-633-7021
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MARK N. MAURIELLO
Acting Commissioner

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

November 30, 2009

NJDEP - Division Of Water Quality
401 East State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Re: Final Stormwater Discharge Revoke and Reissue Master General Permit
NJPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit No. NJ0138622 / PIID 50577
R7 – Wood Recyclers
Trenton City, Mercer County

Dear Interested Party:

Enclosed is a **final** New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit action identified above which has been issued in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

A summary of the significant and relevant comments received on the draft action during the public comment period, the Department's responses, and an explanation of any changes from the draft action have been included in the Response to Comments document attached hereto as per N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.16.

Facilities that submitted a Request for Authorization (RFA) under the Department's R7 general permit issued on September 30, 2008 (effective 10/01/2008) are not required to resubmit for this R7 general permit. The Department will review the previously submitted RFA and contact the facility if any additional information is required. If a facility previously submitted an RFA and wishes to rescind that application, the facility must request this by contacting the Department, in writing, within fourteen (14) calendar days from receipt of this notice.

All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the Department's "Field Sampling Procedures Manual" applicable at the time of sampling (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(b)4). The Field Sampling Procedures Manual is available through Maps and Publications Sales Office; Bureau of Revenue, PO Box 417, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, at (609) 777-1038.

Questions or comments regarding the final action should be addressed to John Gray at (609) 292-0407.

Sincerely,

Barry Chalofsky, P.P., Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

Enclosures
cc: Permit Distribution List

Table of Contents

This Permit Package Contains the Items Listed Below

NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection hereby grants you a NJPDES permit for the facility/activity named in this document. This permit is the regulatory mechanism used by the Department to help ensure your discharge will not harm the environment. By complying with the terms and conditions specified, you are assuming an important role in protecting New Jersey's valuable water resources. Your acceptance of this permit is an agreement to conform with all of its provisions when constructing, installing, modifying, or operating any facility for the collection, treatment, or discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. If you have any questions about this document, please feel free to contact the Department representative listed in the permit cover letter. Your cooperation in helping us protect and safeguard our state's environment is appreciated.

Permit Number: NJ0138622
PIID: 50577
Final: Stormwater Discharge Revoke and Reissue Master General Permit

Permittee:

NJDEP - Division Of Water Quality
401 E State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Co-Permittee:

Property Owner:

Location Of Activity:

NJDEP - Division Of Water Quality
401 E State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Authorization(s) Covered Under This Approval	Issuance Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date
R7 -Wood Recyclers (GP)	11/30/2009	12/01/2009	11/30/2014

By Authority of:
Commissioner's Office

DEP AUTHORIZATION
Barry Chalofsky, P.P., Chief
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
Division of Water Quality

(Terms, conditions and provisions attached hereto)

FACT SHEET
PERMIT NUMBER NJ0138622
NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

(R7) GENERAL PERMIT FOR WOOD RECYCLING FACILITIES

1. Background

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1972), amended by the Clean Water Act (1977) and the Water Quality Act (1987), a facility with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. On November 16, 1990 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the regulatory definition for "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity," which was adopted in New Jersey under the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:14A). The term "Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity" defines some of the regulated community under the "Phase I" Industrial Stormwater Permit Program. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is the issuing authority for NPDES permits in the State of New Jersey (State) under the NJPDES regulations for discharges to surface water and ground water. The NJPDES definition for "stormwater associated with industrial activity" for discharges to surface water is found at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2. Discharges to ground water are regulated pursuant to the State's Water Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A), the NJPDES regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7 and 8), and the Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS) (N.J.A.C. 7:9C). A discharge permit may be required if the Department determines a point or non-point source discharge contributes to a violation of water quality standards or is identified as a significant contributor of pollutants.

The Department implemented wood recycling regulation after it was determined from several incidents that unregulated and mismanaged sites could pose a risk to the environment and human health. In July 1999, a report was sent from the Department's Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife to Middlesex Regional Health Commission summarizing the findings of their investigation into a fish kill and outbreak of avian botulism at Victor Cromwell Lake, Middlesex County. Oxygen depletion was considered the main cause of the fish kill and it was concluded that avian botulism had caused waterfowl deaths in the receiving water. The investigation noted that the fish kill provided the necessary conditions for the outbreak of botulism. It was confirmed by analytical analysis that the runoff of a "black liquid" emanating from a wood recycling facility was the cause of the oxygen depletion in the lake. The analytical results of the observed liquid leaving the facility were characterized as a highly concentrated nutrient load with biological oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) levels greater than 2500 mg/l and 5400 mg/l, respectively. For comparison, typical raw sewage entering a municipal sanitary treatment plant has a BOD range of 110 mg/L to 350 mg/L and COD range of 250 mg/L to 800 mg/L (Metcalf & Eddy, 2003). In a separate incident involving a wood recycling facility in Mercer County, a filamentous biological mass was

observed attached to a stream's substrate where the discharge of a 'black liquid' from the facility's wood mulch pile had entered the receiving water. The biological mass was identified as *Sphaerotilus*, a filamentous bacterium also commonly referred to as "sewage fungus." This bacterium was typically prevalent in streams prior to the upgrading of municipal sewage treatment plants. As a result of these events and inspections of other sites with similar activity, the Department has determined that uncontrolled releases of stormwater from these industrial sites pose a significant threat to water quality. The Department is designating these discharges as significant contributors of pollutants to surface water pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.2(a)7ii.

Beginning in April 2005, the Department notified and met with Class "B" recycling facilities as part of an advisory committee to develop an appropriate regulatory approach for this industry. In October 2007, the Department issued the R7 General Permit (NJ0138622) to regulate stormwater and process wastewater discharges to surface and ground water from wood recycling activities. The objective of this general permit is to provide an alternative to an individual NJPDES Stormwater Permit for wood recycling facility operators. The purpose of developing a general permit for a specific industrial sector is to provide equal and consistent regulatory oversight that is applicable to similar facilities with similar industrial activity.

In September 2008, the Department issued a modified version of the R7 permit that removed monitoring well requirements at the request of regulated facilities. Facility representatives contended that the requirement to install, monitor, and analyze samples from monitoring wells could impact the commercial viability of recycling facilities and should not be required until adequate pollutant characterization is accomplished. The Department agreed and is delaying implementing ground water monitoring wells until the Department reviews pollutant characterization.

By December 2008, the Department and Rutgers University began discussions for a permanent test site to study source material storage and runoff quality. As of May 2009, the Department has met with Rutgers University, the Association of New Jersey Recyclers (ANJR), and facility operators to finalize details for the construction of the facility and the future study of recycled wood runoff quality. The Department will use the Rutgers University study in conjunction with sampling data collected by this general permit to evaluate permit requirements and make any appropriate changes for future regulation.

2. Overview of General Permit

The general permit's administrative and technical standards provide the permittee with the tools to develop and maintain a water management system that will meet the permit's performance standards and the New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. These requirements were developed in cooperation with an industry advisory committee of stakeholders operating wood recycling facilities in New Jersey, as well as recommendations made by ANJR. Administrative requirements allow the Department to review the proposed handling, treatment and discharge of the generated stormwater and wastewater in a manner that sufficiently reduces environmental and human health

impacts of on-site activities. The technical standards provide the framework to create a wastewater management system for the facility. The technical standards detail the requirements for overland flow and basin system construction, water diversion, and monitoring. Together, these components create an efficient means of reducing pollutant generation, tracking pollutants and their treatment, and reducing the amount of area required to manage stormwater and wastewater generated by on-site activities.

The Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) (Appendix A, Table A.1) are based on guidance provided by ANJR and represent approved practices of material handing, processing, and storage to meet the conditions of the permit, effluent limits, and design criteria. Monitoring requirements are included as a means of verifying the effectiveness of the control strategies used by the facility. Design criteria and monitoring requirements for discharges to groundwater and surface water were developed from state water quality criteria and EPA recommended benchmark criteria for the federal Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP). The federal MSGP was published for use by EPA in States and Territories where EPA is the administering authority for the NPDES program and for a delegated State to use as guidance.

Monitoring for toxicity has been included in the general permit to evaluate if control strategies are protective of in-stream water quality. Toxicity monitoring was developed using guidance provided in the EPA manual "Methods for Measuring Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms."

3. Responsibility of Authorized Permittees

The permit overview (Part IV.A) summarizes the essential components a permittee must implement to comply with the general permit. The permittee's first responsibility is to develop a facility wide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) using appropriate SCMs listed in Appendix A to manage stormwater associated with industrial activity. A main component of the SPPP is a Drainage Control Plan (DCP), which must be signed and sealed by a NJ Professional Engineer (P.E.). The DCP, including a map, depicts diversion patterns through all areas of industrial activity, as well as depicting the structures handling stormwater discharges.

The deadline for SPPP and DCP submission is contingent on the operation's status. New facilities must submit their SPPP and DCP with their Request for Authorization (RFA) application and must have the SPPP implemented prior to commencement of operations. Monitoring requirements commence at the start of operations for new operations. Existing facilities are required to develop their SPPP and DCP within three (3) months of receiving the permit authorization. The facility then has six months from the effective date of their permit authorization (EDPA) to implement their SPPP design. Sampling requirements shall commence at the end of the six month period from the facility's authorization date.

Once the facility implements the SPPP and DCP, it is the responsibility of the permittee to maintain compliance with the provisions of the permit. This includes maintaining all

SCMs and flow diversion structures, modifying practices if necessary, and ensuring all discharge units are maintained and functional.

Administrative Record

1) N.J.A.C. 7:14A New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES)

2) N.J.A.C. 7:9-6 New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards

3) N.J.A.C. 7:9A Standards for Individual Sewage Subsurface Disposal Systems

4) N.J.A.C. 7:9B Surface Water Quality Standards

5) New Jersey Best Management Practice Manual, April 2004.

6) The Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, Adopted July 1999.

7) NJPDES Permit NJ0088315 Basic Industrial Stormwater General Permit (5G2)

8) NJDEP Mining and Quarrying General Permit, NJPDES Permit No. NJ0141950.

9) "Evaluation and Priortization of Compost Facility Runoff Management and Method." January 2000, prepared by E&A Environmental Consultants, Inc. Bothell Washington for the Clean Washington Center, Seattle WA

10) "Selected Characteristics of Leachate, Condensate and Runoff Released During Composting of Biogenic Waste" Uta Krogmann and Heike Woyczechowski, January 2000. Waste Management and Research.

11) Letter from William Stansley, Wildlife Toxicologist, Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife. Dated July 6, 1999 with attached data analysis from the NJ State Department of Health, Public Health and Environmental Laboratories.

12) Letter from Thomas L. Evans, Township of Piscataway, with attached data analysis summary sheets from Townley Laboratories, Inc.

13) NJDEP 2004 Atmospheric Deposition Summary

14) "Release of Arsenic to the Environment from CCA-Treated Wood 1. Leaching and Speciation During Servicing" Bernine I. Khan et al., Environmental Science & Technology 2006 Vol. 40 No.3.

15) "Release of Arsenic to the Environment from CCA-Treated Wood 2. Leaching and Seciatin During Disposal" Bernine I. Khan et al., Environmental Science & Technology 2006 Vol. 40 No.3.

16) "Compost-Based Erosion and Sediment Control Demonstrations" Britt Faucette et al., Biocycle, October 2003.

17) "Testing Best Management Practices for Storm Water Pollution Prevention" Dave Kunz, Biocycle March 2001

18) "Efficiency of an Infiltration Basin in Removing Contaminats from Urban Stormwater" G. F. Birch et. al., Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (2005) 101: 23-38.

19) "Removal of Heavy Metals in a Horizontal Sub-Surface Flow Constructed Wetland" Jan Vymazal, Journal of Environmental Science and Health 2005 40:1369-1379.

20) "Zinc Coatinigs" 2000 American Galvanizers Association, 6881 South Holly Circle Englewood CO 80112.

21) “Nitrogen and Phosphorus Accumulation and Biomass Production by *Sipus* sylvaticus and *Phragmites australis* in Horizontal Subsurface Flow Constructed Wetlands” Valdo Kuusemets and Krista Lõhmus, Journal of Environmental Science and Health, 40:1167-1175, 2005.

22) “Nitrogen Farming Pollution Control” Robert H. Kadlec, Journal of Environmental Science and Health, 40:1307-1330, 2005.

23) “Temperature, Plants, and Oxygen: How Does Seasons Affect Constructed Wetland Performance?” Otto R. Stein and and Paul B. Hook, Journal of Environmental Science and Health 40:1331-1342, 2005.

24) “EPA Design Manual Constructed Wetlands and Aquatic Plant Systems for Municipal Wastewater Treatment”, EPA/625/1-88/-022, Sept 1988.

25) Design of Stormwater Wetland Systems:guidelines for Creating Diverse and Effective Stormwater Wetlands in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Prepared by Thomas R. Schueler, Anacostia Restoration Team, Department of Environmental Programs Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Oct 1992.

26) “Harmful Algal Blooms: An Emerging Public Health Problem with Possible Links to Human Stress on the Environment” J. Glenn Morris Jr. Annu. Rev. of Energy Environ. 1999 24:367-90

27) “The Dark Side: Disease Vectors Associated with Structural BMPs” Marco E.Metzger et al., Stormwater March/April 2002.

28) “Landscape Controls on Nitrate Removal in Stream Riparian Zones” G.F. Philippe et al., Water Resources Research, 2004 Vol. 40, W03201.

29) “Development of Phosphorous Indices for Nutrient Management Planning Strategies in the United States” A.N. Sharpley et al., Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2003 Vol. 58 No.3.

30) “Persistent Organic Pollutants in Source-Seperated Compost and its Feedstock Materials-A Review of Field Studies” Rahel C. Brändli et al., May-Jun 2003 Vo. 34 No.3.

31) “A Tool for Estimating Best Management Practice Effectiveness for Phosphorus Pollution Control” M.W. Gitau, et al., Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2005 Vol. 60 No. 1.

32) “The Removal of Chemical Oxygen Demand from Primary-Treated Domestic Wastewater in Subsurface-Flow Reed Beds Using Different Substrates” Water Environment Research Jul/Aug 2003 Vol. 75 No.4.

33) “Land Application of Wastes” Volumes I and II. Raymond C Loehr, Van Norstrand Reinhold Company: Environmental Engineering Series

34) “Phosphorus Removal in Emergent Free Surface Wetlands” Journal of Environmental Science and Health 2005 40:1293-1306.

35) “Alternative Filter Media for Phosphorous Removal in a Horizontal Subsurface Flow Constructed Wetland” Journal of Environmental Science and Health 2005 40:1251-1264.

36) “Removal of Enteric Bacteria in Constructed Treatment Wetlands with Emergent Macrophytes: A Review” Journal of Environmental Science and Health 40:1355-1367.

37) “Environmental Impacts of Farm-Scale Composting Practices” Josephine Peigne and Philippe Girardin Water Air and Soil Pollution. 2004 153: 45-68.

38) Gungor, Kerem, K. Unlu. Nitrite and Nitrate Removal Efficiencies of Soil Aquifer Treatment Columns. Middle East Technical University, Department of Environmental Engineering. 2004.

39) "Wastewater Engineering: Treatment and Reuse, 4th Edition," Table 3-15. Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., 2003.

40) Hygnstrom, Jan, Skipton, S., and Woldt, W.. Residential On-site Wastewater Treatment: The Role of Soil. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources. 2002.

41) Houston, S.L., Duryea, P.D. and Hong, R., Infiltration Considerations for Ground-Water Recharge with Waste Effluent. Journal of Irrigation Drainage Engineering, 125, 264-272, 1999.

42) "Vegetative Buffer Zones as Pesticide Filters for Simulated Surface Runoff" May 2004. Ecological Engineering 22 175-184,

43) "Composting for Municipalities" Planning and Design Considerations 1998 by the Natural Resource Agriculture and Engineering Service (NRAES) Cooperative Extension

44) Blue Green Technologies Integrated Practices to Manage Stormwater as an Asset 2002. Joachim Toby Tourbier, Published by the Great Swamp Watershed Association 36 Main Street Madison NJ.

45) University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources The Agricultural Perspective – Agriculture and its Relationship to Toxic Dinoflaggellates in the Chesapeake Bay. Oct 16, 1997 revised Nov. 27 1997.

PART I
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: NJPDES

A. General Requirements of all NJPDES Permits

1. Requirements Incorporated by Reference

a. The permittee shall comply with all conditions set forth in this permit and with all the applicable requirements incorporated into this permit by reference. The permittee is required to comply with the regulations, including those cited in paragraphs b. through e. following, which are in effect as of the effective date of the final permit.

b. General Conditions

Penalties for Violations	N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.1 et seq.
Incorporation by Reference	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.3
Toxic Pollutants	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)4i
Duty to Comply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)1 & 4
Duty to Mitigate	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)5 & 11
Inspection and Entry	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11(e)
Enforcement Action	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9
Duty to Reapply	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.2(e)3
Signatory Requirements for Applications and Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-4.9
Effect of Permit/Other Laws	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)6 & 7 & 2.9(c)
Severability	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.2
Administrative Continuation of Permits	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.8
Permit Actions	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(c)
Reopener Clause	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)10
Permit Duration and Renewal	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.7(a) & (b)
Consolidation of Permit Process	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-15.5
Confidentiality	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2 & 2.11(g)
Fee Schedule	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-3.1
Treatment Works Approval	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22 & 23

c. Operation And Maintenance

Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.9(b)
Proper Operation and Maintenance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12

d. Monitoring And Records

Monitoring	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5
Recordkeeping	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.6
Signatory Requirements for Monitoring Reports	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.9

e. Reporting Requirements

Planned Changes	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7
Reporting of Monitoring Results	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.8
Noncompliance Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10 & 6.8(h)
Hotline/Two Hour & Twenty-four Hour Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(c) & (d)
Written Reporting	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.10(e) &(f) & 6.8(h)
Duty to Provide Information	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-2.11, 6.2(a)14 & 18.1
Schedules of Compliance	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.4
Transfer	N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)8 & 16.2

PART II

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

A. Additional Requirements Incorporated By Reference

1. Stormwater Discharge Requirements

a. In addition to the conditions in Part I of this permit, the conditions in this section are applicable to activities at the permitted location and are incorporated by reference. The facility is required to comply with the regulations, which are in effect as of the effective date of this final permit.

i. Conditions for General permits at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13.

ii. Procedures and conditions applicable to certain stormwater discharges at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-24.

iii. Procedures and conditions applicable to discharges to ground water at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-7.

b. NJPDES Rules

i. Copies of the NJPDES rules may be purchased by contacting Lexis Nexis Customer Service at (800) 223-1940, or go to the Lexis Nexis bookstore on the Internet at www.lexisnexis.com/bookstore.

B. General Conditions

1. Other Laws

a. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)7, this permit does not authorize any infringement of State or local law or regulations, including, but not limited to the Pinelands rules (N.J.A.C. 7:50), N.J.A.C. 7:1E (Department rules entitled "Discharges of Petroleum and other Hazardous Substances"), and all other Department rules. No discharge of hazardous substances (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1E-1.6) resulting from an onsite spill shall be deemed to be "pursuant to and in compliance with this permit" within the meaning of the Spill Compensation and Control Act at N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11c.

2. Notification of Changes

a. The facility shall give written notification to the Department of any planned physical or operational alterations or additions to the permitted facility when the alteration or addition is expected to result in a significant change in the facility's discharge and/or residuals use or disposal practices including the cessation of discharge in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.7.

3. Other Discharges

a. If, at any time, it is discovered that the facility generates and discharges to surface waters or ground waters any wastewater (such as boiler blowdown, steam or air compressor condensate, vehicle wash water, etc.) other than those discharges specifically authorized by this permit, the facility shall discontinue any such discharge and apply for the appropriate NJPDES DSW or DGW permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A.

b. Any septic systems, disposal beds, seepage pits (dry wells), or cesspools found to receive discharges of industrial waste are considered to be Class IV wells and are prohibited pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-8.4. All such discharges shall be discontinued immediately.

4. Construction Activities

a. This permit does not authorize "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" from construction activity that disturbs one (1) acre or more or "stormwater discharges associated with small construction activity" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2. In general, this is the discharge to surface water of stormwater from construction activity that disturbs at least one (1) or more acres. Any facility that operates a construction site with such a discharge shall submit a separate RFA or individual permit application for that discharge. An RFA submitted for the Scrap Metal Industrial Stormwater General Permit does not qualify as an RFA for such a discharge.

i. Authorization shall be obtained under NJPDES Permit No. NJ0088323 (General Stormwater Permit Construction Activity) for stormwater discharges to surface water from construction activities disturbing one (1) or more acre(s) of total land area.

5. Extension of Permit Deadlines

a. a. The Department may grant up to a twelve (12) month extension to the deadline to implement an SPPP, if the facility submits a written request for such extension, at least thirty (30) days prior to the deadline, establishing to the Department's satisfaction that the Federal, State and local permits and approvals necessary for the construction of SCMs identified in the SPPP could not with due diligence be obtained within the time period set forth in the permit.

6. Monitoring Location & Outfall Tagging

a. All facilities with discharges that flow through an outfall assigned a Discharge Serial Number (DSN) shall identify the outfall with an outfall tag. The tag should be attached to an outfall pipe or posted in close proximity of the sampling point of the outfall area. The outfall tag shall be:

i. Legible;

ii. Located as near to the end of the outfall pipe or as near to the sampling point as possible;

iii. Made of durable material such as metal; and

iv. Maintained on a regular basis, such as cleaned and inspected to ensure that the tag is properly attached.

b. The outfall tag shall display, at a minimum, the following information:

i. The name of the facility where the discharge originates;

ii. The NJPDES permit number;

iii. The department hotline phone number (877-WARN DEP); and

iv. The DSN for that particular outfall.

c. The monitoring location shall be clearly delineated and include the information from b above, in as close proximity as practicable, avoiding hazardous conditions.

7. Mandatory Monthly Monitoring

a. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.5(d), the Department shall automatically adjust a facility's effluent monitoring and reporting frequency to monthly when the facility:

i. Reports effluent values that would make the facility a serious violator, as defined in N.J.S.A. 58:10A-3v, for one or more parameters for which the facility is required to report less frequently than monthly. Monthly reporting is only required for parameters with serious violations; or

ii. Fails to submit a completed Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

b. The monthly reporting shall begin the first month after the submission of the DMR or the month in which the facility was required to submit the completed DMR to the Department which results in the facility becoming a serious violator. If the Department grants an affirmative defense pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14-8.3(i) for an effluent violation, the violation shall not be considered a serious violation and shall not be subject to monthly reporting as stated above.

c. Any facility required to adjust its monitoring and reporting shall continue this monthly schedule until the facility has submitted six (6) consecutive monthly DMRs which show compliance with the particular serious violation parameter at the particular discharge point, at which time the facility may resume the original schedule in its permit.

8. Record Keeping

a. Record Keeping Requirements

i. The facility shall retain records of all monitoring information, maintenance records, and copies of all forms required by this permit for a period of at least five (5) years.

b. SPPP Record Keeping Requirements

i. The SPPP shall be signed by a representative of the facility, and the original shall be retained at the facility for use by the facility and inspection by the Department.

ii. The SPPP shall be made available, upon request, to a representative of the Department and to the owner and operator of any municipal separate storm sewer receiving the stormwater discharge.

iii. The SPPP shall be made available to the public upon request, except as noted below.

iv. The facility may claim any portion of the SPPP as confidential in accordance with the provisions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-18.2.

9. Treatment Works Approval (TWA) Requirements

a. For new construction, expansion or major repairs of regulated treatment units subject to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22 and 23 (such as infiltration/percolation lagoons) associated with receiving process water (as defined in Part IV.B.4.a.ii) or process water co-mingled with stormwater from areas of industrial activity, the permittee shall obtain a General Industrial Treatment Works Approval in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-22.6.

i. The operation of the permittee's treatment works shall be under the supervision of a licensed operator who meets the NJDEP's requirements for the appropriate classification as contained in N.J.A.C. 7:10A-1.1 unless otherwise exempted by the Department.

b. The operation of treatment systems (i.e. treatment works as defined by 7:14A-1.2) for stormwater only discharges, authorized under this general permit, do not require a licensed operator pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:10A-1.1 et seq. These treatment systems include, but are not limited to, retention or detention basins, infiltration/percolation lagoons, pumping, power equipment and their appurtenances receiving only stormwater.

C. Authorization Under this Permit

1. Permit Area

a. This permit applies to all areas of the State of New Jersey.

2. Eligibility

a. This permit may authorize new and existing industrial stormwater discharges to surface and/or ground waters of the State from the following facilities established as:

i. Facilities engaged in the processing of recycled wood; or

ii. Facilities engaged in similar industrial activity; and

iii. Facilities engaged in soil blending operations for soils that conform to NJPDEP Soil Cleanup Critieria as part of recycled wood or similar industrial activity processing.

b. This permit does not authorize the following discharges or industrial activities:

i. Stormwater discharges authorized under another individual NJPDES Discharge to Surface Water (DSW) or NJPDES Discharge to Ground Water (DGW) permit (including an expired permit). The permittee may request authorization under this general permit if eligible;

ii. Stormwater discharges from facilities with "sanitary landfills" or "hazardous waste landfills", as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4, which have "significant material(s)" exposed, as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12);

iii. Other discharges that have not been identified in this permit, even if such discharges are combined with stormwater discharges that are authorized by this permit;

iv. New or existing operations with discharges to surface waters classified as Pineland Waters or Fresh Water One (FW1) designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15; or Trout Maintenance (TM) or Trout Production (TP) streams;

v. New operations with discharges to ground water in areas classified under N.J.A.C. 7:9C as Class 1-A and Class 1-PL, or which discharge to ground water that contributes to surface waters classified FW1, TM or TP;

vi. Process wastewater discharges containing surfactants, detergents and/or other chemicals not specifically authorized in this permit;

vii. Other activities not associated with the facility's industrial activities that could result in a discharge of a contaminant to ground water/surface water. These activities could include storage of materials not associated with the facility's wood recycling operation;

viii. Stormwater discharges from a facility which receives wood that has been pressure treated or comes into contact with any paint, chemicals, solvents or other man made materials which may potentially contaminate stormwater runoff;

ix. Discharges to ground water via underground injection control (UIC) or spray irrigation; and

x. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

3. Authorization

a. In order to obtain authorization under this permit (except for automatic renewal authorization under Part II.C.4), a complete Request for Authorization (RFA) shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of this permit. Upon review of the RFA, the Department may, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13, either:

i. Issue notification of authorization under this permit, in which case, authorization is deemed effective as of the first day of the following month;

ii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual permit; or

iii. Deny authorization under this permit and require submittal of an RFA for another general permit.

b. A complete RFA shall contain all the information required by Part II.D, including all forms, signatures, and certifications.

c. For discharges authorized under this permit, the facility is exempt from N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.2(a)2. This exemption means that the discharge of any pollutant not specifically regulated in the NJPDES permit or listed and quantified in the NJPDES application or RFA shall not constitute a violation of the permit.

d. Authorization under this permit shall cease to be effective under N.J.A.C. 7:14A- 6.13(f), (h), (j) and (o), where applicable.

4. Automatic Renewal of Authorization

a. Authorization under this permit will be automatically renewed when this general permit is reissued as provided by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(d)9 and 25.4(a)3 so long as the discharge remains eligible. The Department shall issue a notice of renewed authorization to the facility.

b. If the facility is aware of any information in the most recently submitted RFA that is no longer true, accurate and/or complete, the facility shall provide the correct information to the Department within ninety (90) days of the effective renewal authorization notice.

D. Requests for Authorization Requirements

1. Deadline for Requesting Authorization for EXISTING dischargers

a. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14 A-24.4 any "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity" as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2, shall have submitted a request for authorization for a stormwater general permit or an application for an individual NJPDES stormwater permit by April 1, 1993 (with limited exceptions).

i. Existing stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from unpermitted facilities may submit an RFA to the Department for authorization under this permit. The Department may accept an RFA submitted after the foregoing deadline; however the discharger is liable for violations that occurred prior to the submission of the RFA, including discharging without a permit.

2. Deadline for Requesting Authorization for NEW OPERATIONS

a. An RFA for new operations shall be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to the commencement of industrial activity.

i. The Department may accept an RFA submitted after the foregoing deadline.

ii. New dischargers shall submit with the RFA the Department's Generic Certification Form certifying that the facility has implemented all necessary components required by the permit and is in compliance with all permit conditions, prior to the commencement of industrial activity.

iii. The Department reserves the right to authorize a facility as a "New Operation" even if it has an "existing discharge".

3. Requesting Authorization

a. A separate RFA shall be submitted by each person who is an operating entity of a wood recycling facility with a "stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity".

   i. Separate RFAs shall be submitted for separate facilities. No two buildings shall be considered to be within a single facility unless those buildings are on the same or adjacent properties.

b. When a facility is owned by one person but is currently operated by another person, the operating entity shall submit the RFA.

c. If two or more persons request authorization under this permit for activities within a single building, then those activities should be considered to be within a single facility.

d. If a facility has more than one operating entity at a single facility and their stormwater discharges are commingled, such entities should jointly submit a single RFA for the facility.

4. Contents of the Request for Authorization

a. The RFA shall include all of the following information, supplied on the Department's RFA-1 Storm form:

   i. Applicant(s)/Operating Entity's business name, mailing address, and telephone number;

   ii. The four (4) digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code and Short Title;

   iii. Solid Waste Identification Number (if applicable)

   iv. Parent company's (if applicable) name, mailing address, and telephone number;

   v. Property/Land owner's legal name, mailing address, including a contact person and telephone number;

   vi. Location of Facility/Site's name, address, and lot and block;

   vii. Facility Contact's name, affiliation, mailing address, and telephone number;

   viii. Facility description and current or proposed use;

   ix. Operating Status (government, commercial, religious, charitable, public school);

   x. Status of Facility (existing or new operation) and, if the facility is a new operation, the date industrial activities will commence;

   xi. Requested permit action and requested discharge activity (Wood Recycling General Permit NJ0138622);

   xii. For discharges to surface water, the name of the receiving water body;

   xiii. List of other NJPDES permits associated with the facility (if applicable);

   xiv. Applicant Agent's name, position, company, company's mailing address, telephone and signature (if applicable);

   xv. Applicant Certification and original signature; and

   xvi. An 8.5" x 11" copy of a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, 7.5 minute quadrangle series, depicting the site boundaries with existing discharge location(s), and the name of the quadrangle(s) where the site is located.

xvii. For NEW dischargers, submit a copy of the Drainage Control Plan prepared in accordance with Part IV.B.3.

xviii. For NEW dischargers, submit the Department's Generic Certification Form certifying that the facility has prepared and implemented a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) and is in compliance with all permit conditions.

b. Additional information may be required by the Department to be included as part of the RFA if the Department determines that such additional information (including other data, reports, specifications, plans, permits, or other information) is reasonably necessary to determine whether to authorize the discharge under this permit.

5. Where to Submit

a. The required information shall be entered on the Department's RFA-1 Storm form. The RFA-1 Storm form shall be submitted to:
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Permit Management
P.O. Box 029
Trenton, NJ 08625-0029

6. Additional Notification

a. Facilities that discharge stormwater associated with the regulated industrial activity through a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall submit, upon request of the MS4 operator, a copy of the RFA to the owner of and operating entity for that system.

i. The owner and operator of a MS4 may be a municipality, county, or highway agency (e.g., New Jersey Department of Transportation, South Jersey Transportation Authority, or New Jersey Turnpike Authority).

7. Requiring an Individual Permit or another General Permit

a. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(e) the Department may require any facility authorized under this permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit, or seek and obtain authorization under another general permit.

i. If a facility fails to submit an application or an RFA by the date specified by the Department in the required notice, the general permit authorization under this permit shall be automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for submitting the application form or an RFA.

b. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.13(g) any facility authorized under this permit may request to be excluded from authorization under this permit by applying for an individual permit or for another general permit.

E. Closing a Facility

1. Requirements for Closing a Facility

a. The permittee shall remove all operating equipment.

b. The permittee shall restore and/or stabilize all disturbed areas of the site in accordance with the technical standards listed in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey.

c. For a request to revoke this permit the permittee shall contact the Bureau of Permit Management at 609 984-4428 or by letter to the following address:
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Quality
Bureau of Permit Management
Attn: Administrative Review Unit
P.O. Box 029
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0029

d. The permittee shall continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit until notification of revocation of the permit has been issued.

e. Closure of septic systems (including seepage pits, cesspools) shall be done in accordance with either 7:14A-23.34 or 7:9A-12.8 (whichever is applicable).

PART III
LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
001A SW Outfall		FW2-NT(C2)	R7 - Wood Recyclers (GP)

Surface Water DMR Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly DMR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 1: Surface Water DMR Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 12/01/2009 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Limit	Limit	Units	Limit	Limit	Limit	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
pH	Precipitation	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Daily Minimum	*****	*****	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
pH	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	6 Daily Minimum	*****	9 Daily Maximum	SU	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Solids, Total Suspended	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	100 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			
Oxygen Demand,Chem. (High Level) (COD)	Effluent Gross Value	*****	*****	*****	*****	REPORT Quarterly Average	65 Daily Maximum	MG/L	1/Quarter	Grab
January thru December	QL	***	***		***	***	***			

Surface Water WCR - Annual Reporting Requirements:

Submit an Annual WCR: annually, beginning 24 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 2: Surface Water WCR - Annual Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 12/01/2009 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
LC50 Stat 48hr Acu Ceriodaphnia	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	%EFFL	Grab	January thru December
LC50 Statre 96hr Acu Mysid Bahia	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	%EFFL	Grab	January thru December

Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 3: Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 12/01/2009 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Date of Storm Event	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MM/DD/YY	Calculated	January thru December
Time Storm Event Began	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	STD TIME	Calculated	January thru December
Storm Event Duration	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	# HOURS	Calculated	January thru December
Hours Since Last Storm Event	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	# HOURS	Calculated	January thru December

Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 3: Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 12/01/2009 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Time of Sample Collection	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	STD TIME	Calculated	January thru December
Rainfall Amount at Time of Sampling	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	# INCHES	Calculated	January thru December
BOD, 5-Day (20 oC)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Oil & Grease Tot Rec Hexane Extraction	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Nitrate Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Arsenic, Total (as As)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Copper, Total (as Cu)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Iron, Total (as Fe)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Lead, Total (as Pb)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Zinc, Total (as Zn)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Aluminum, Total (as Al)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Chromium, Hexavalent Dissolved (as Cr)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - A - 3: Surface Water WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 12/01/2009 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
Phenolic Compounds, Unchlorinated	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

MONITORED LOCATION:	RECEIVING STREAM:	STREAM CLASSIFICATION:	DISCHARGE CATEGORY(IES):
I01I GW Discharge Point		FW2-NT(C2)	R7 - Wood Recyclers (GP)

Location Description

Ground water monitoring location to be determined.

GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Reporting Requirements:

Submit a Quarterly WCR: due 25 calendar days after the end of each quarter beginning 24 months after the Effective Date of Permit Authorization (EDPA).

Table III - B - 1: GW Discharge WCR - Quarterly Limits and Monitoring Requirements

PHASE: Final **PHASE Start Date:** 12/01/2009 **PHASE End Date:**

Parameter	Sample Point	Compliance Quantity	Units	Sample Type	Monitoring Period
pH	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	SU	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Ammonia Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Nitrate Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl Total (as N)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Arsenic, Total (as As)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Chromium, Total (as Cr)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Copper, Total (as Cu)	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December
Phenolic Compounds, Unchlorinated	Effluent Gross Value	REPORT	MG/L	Grab	January thru December

PART IV

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS: NARRATIVE

Notes and Definitions

1. Stormwater and Ground Water Notes

a. The following notes refer to the monitoring required by Part III of this permit:

i. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.6 the discharge of foam or causing foaming of the receiving water is prohibited if the foam creates objectionable deposits, forms floating masses, produces an objectionable color or odor, or interferes with designated uses.

ii. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14A-12.8(c) dischargers shall limit the oil and grease effluent content so that such effluent does not exhibit a visible sheen.

iii. The parameter Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC) shall be analyzed using E.P.A. Method 1664A SGT-HEM; nonpolar material.

iv. All samples shall be analyzed in accordance with approved EPA methods contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

v. Reporting guidelines are contained in the latest edition of the Department's "Monitoring Report Form (MRF) Reference Manual". A copy of this manual can be found on the Department website at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/MRF_Manual.pdf .

vi. Grab sample shall be collected at the designated sampling points and shall be collected within 30 minutes of the stormwater discharge or as soon thereafter as practicable. Sampling guidelines are contained in the latest edition of the NJDEP's "Field Sampling Procedures Manual". A copy of this manual can be found on the Department website at http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/guidance/fspm/.

vii. Parameters with a "Report" requirement have no standard established by this permit. The permittee shall still analyze the discharge for that parameter and report its value. Failure to sample and report is a permit violation.

viii. pH analysis shall be performed by a certified facility or laboratory. pH holding time cannot exceed 15 minutes. A facility may become certified through the Office of Quality Assurance's (OQA's) Environmental Laboratory Certification Program (ELCP) to perform pH analyses in the field.

ix. pH values that are measured below lower pH limit are not in violation if they are not lower than the measured pH of the precipitation collected on site during the storm event. To qualify for this exception, pH of that precipitation shall be reported on the monitoring report form as "Rain" pH.

2. Stormwater and Ground Water Definitions

a. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the definitions set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2 and Discharge Monitoring (DMR) Report Instruction Manual are incorporated into this permit. The following definitions apply to this permit:

i. "10-year 24-hour storm" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once in 10 years and shall be determined by the methods identified in the "New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" or the "Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey."

ii. "Annual Monitoring" means monitoring conducted at a minimum frequency of once per calendar year.

iii. "Category one waters" means those waters designated in the tables in N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.15(c) through (h), for purposes of implementing the anti degradation policies set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.5(d), et seq.

iv. "Class C recyclable material" means a source separated compostable material which is subject to Department approval prior to receipt, storage, processing or transfer at a recycling center in accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.34b, and which includes, but is not limited to, organic materials such as: Source separated food waste; Source separated biodegradable plastic; and source separated yard trimmings. For the purposes of this permit, "source separated yard trimmings" are the only Class C recyclable materials that may be permitted under this general permit.

v. A "discernible, confined and discrete conveyance" includes, but is not limited to, a pipe, ditch or channel. Examples of such conveyances include storm sewer pipes, drainage ditches, spillways, gullies, swales, gutters, curbs and streets.

vi. "Design criteria" means pollutant concentrations that represent a level of concern where its concentration in stormwater is believed to potentially impair or contribute to impairing water quality and/or affect human health from ingestion of water or fish. Design criteria are established as "design goals" for Stormwater Control Measures.

vii. "Dry Weather Flow" means the movement of water from areas of industrial activity by the forces of gravity over the surface of the land that is not the result of precipitation.

viii. "DMR" means a Discharge Monitoring Report form prepared by the Department.

ix. "EDPA" or "Effective Date of the Permit Authorization" means the date an individual facility's authorization to discharge under the Wood Recycler's General Permit (NJ0138622) becomes effective. The Effective Date of Permit Authorization is found on the facility's authorization page.

x. "Effluent Limitation" means any restriction on quantities, quality, discharge rates and concentration of chemical, physical, thermal, biological, radiological, and any other constituents of pollutants established by permit, or imposed as an interim effluent limit pursuant to an administrative order, including an administrative consent order.

xi. "Grab-3" means a multi-grab sample that shall be collected at the sampling points as follows: the first grab sample shall be collected (in accordance with "NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual", latest edition) as soon as the discharge begins (first flush); the second grab shall be collected no later than 15 minutes after the discharge begins; and the third grab shall be collected no later than 30 minutes after the discharge begins.

xii. "Hydraulic Control" means the ability to contain hydraulically a 10-year 24-hr storm event without a discharge to surface water. The amount of rainfall and volume of runoff for a 10-year 24-hour event shall be determined by the methods identified in the "New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual" or the "Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey".

xiii. "Infiltration Basin" means a structural Stormwater Control Measures within highly permeable soils that provides temporary storage of stormwater.

xiv. "Outfall" means the point where a facility discharges stormwater to surface water or the point where the discharge connects to another stormwater system which ultimately discharges to surface water.

xv. "Permitted outfall" means an outfall specifically authorized under this general permit to discharge stormwater associated with the regulated industrial activity. Stormwater discharged through a permitted outfall shall meet the effluent limitations contained in Part III of the permit. All permitted outfalls shall be identified in the Drainage Control Plan.

xvi. "Recycled wood " means (1) Class B recyclable material (N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.3) of the type that is source separated wood waste, or that is source separated whole trees, tree trunks, tree parts, tree stumps, brush and leaves provided they are not composted; (2) Class C recyclable material (N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.3) that are source separated yard trimmings except when yard trimmings contain more than 10% grass clippings by volume; or, (3) material similar to 1 and 2 that come from a source other than a Class B or C recycling facility authorized in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.3; or (4) clean wood pallets. For the purpose of this permit, recycled wood does not include pressure treated wood, or wood that comes into contact with chemicals, solvents, paints or other man-made materials which potentially can contaminate stormwater runoff.

xvii. "Regulated Industrial Activity" means any activity, which is directly related to the manufacturing, processing, transfer and/or storage of materials at the permitted industrial facility.

xviii. "Source material" means any material, located at the facility and directly or indirectly related to process or other industrial activities, which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge. Source materials include, but are not limited to: raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; industrial machinery and fuels; and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to process or other industrial activities.

xix. "Source separation" or "source separated" means the process by which recyclable materials are separated at the point of generation by the generator thereof from solid waste for the purposes of recycling.

xx. "Valid storm event" means any storm event that produces a stormwater discharge. This includes during both working and non-working hours.

xxi. WCR" means a Wastewater Characterization Report form prepared by the Department.

xxii. "Wood Recycling" means processing of recycled wood.

xxiii. "Yard Trimmings" means grass clippings, leaves, wood chips from tree parts, and brush.

3. Stormwater Acronyms

a. The following acronyms are provided for reference:

i. "AST" - Aboveground Storage Tank

ii. "SCM"- Stormwater Control Measures

iii. "CFR"- Code of Federal Regulations

iv. "DMR"- Discharge Monitoring Report

v. "DCP"- Drainage Control Plan

vi. "DSN"- Discharge Serial Number

vii. "EDPA" - Effective Date of Permit Authorization

viii. "EDPA+3" - three (3) months from the EDPA

ix. "EDPA+6" - six (6) months from the EDPA

x. "EDPA+12" - twelve (12) months from the EDPA

xi. "EDPA+21" - twenty-one (21) months from the EDPA

xii. "EDPA+24" - twenty-four (24) months from the EDPA

xiii. "EDPA+36" - thirty-six (36) months from the EDPA

xiv. "ELCP" - Environmental Laboratory Certification Program

xv. "MRF" - Monitoring Report Form

xvi. "N.J.A.C."- New Jersey Administrative Code

xvii. "NJPDES"- New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

xviii."N.J.S.A."- New Jersey Statutes Annotated

xix. "NOAA" - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

xx. "O&M" - Operation and Maintenance

xxi. "OQA" - Office of Quality Assurance

xxii. "PCB" - Polychlorinated Biphenyl

xxiii."POTW" - Publicly Owned Treatment Works

xxiv."SOP" - Standard Operating Procedure

xxv. "SPPP"- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

xxvi."TPHC" - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

xxvii"TWA" - Treatment Works Approval

xxvii"UST" - Underground Storage Tank

Wood Recyclers (GP)

A. Permit Overview

1. Pollution Prevention

a. The facility shall develop, implement, update, and maintain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) to eliminate, reduce, or minimize exposure of source materials to stormwater.

i. See Section B.1 for details

2. Drainage Control

a. Drainage Control shall be required in all areas of regulated industrial activity to eliminate the uncontrolled discharge of stormwater to surface water and ground water.

i. See Section B.2 for details

b. The permittee shall design and implement a drainage control plan (DCP) that ensures all stormwater within areas of regulated industrial activity is infiltrated to ground water within the area(s) of industrial activity or discharged to surface water through a discrete permitted outfall(s)

c. The DCP shall be incorporated as an appendix to the facility's SPPP.

3. Discharge to Ground Water (if applicable)

a. As a component of the facility's SPPP for all areas of regulated industrial activity, the permittee shall maintain a means to discharge stormwater to ground water.

b. The discharge to ground water is limited to overland flow and/or infiltration basin(s), separately or combined, to meet the requirements in this permit.

i. See Section C for details

c. The facility shall maintain an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual and Emergency Plan as party of the facility's SPPP.

i. See Section C.6 for details

d. The facility's area(s) of regulated industrial activity shall have adequate capacity to hold a minimum of a two (2)-year twenty-four (24)-hour storm;

e. All stormwater associated with regulated industrial activity shall be monitored in accordance with permit conditions; and

f. All discharges shall satisfy the requirements of the Ground Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:C) and design criteria (Section C.5).

4. Discharge to Surface Water (if applicable)

a. As a component of the facility's SPPP for all areas of regulated industrial activity, the permittee shall maintain a means to discharge stormwater to discrete surface water outfall(s).

b. All stormwater associated with regulated industrial activity shall be monitored in accordance with permit conditions; and

c. All discharges shall meet the effluent limitation(s) and design criteria as specified in the permit.

i. See Section D.2 for design criteria;

Wood Recyclers (GP)

ii. See Part III, Table III-A-1 for effluent limitation(s).

B. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) and Drainage Control

1. SPPP Minimum Requirements

a. The SPPP shall demonstrate that stormwater discharges associated with regulated industrial activity meet all permit conditions.

b. The SPPP shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with good engineering practices and shall include, at a minimum, all of the items and information identified in this section, as well as in Appendix A of this permit.

c. The SPPP shall be signed by the permittee and retained on site as a working document and shall be made available for inspection upon request by NJDEP.

d. The SPPP shall address all stormwater discharges associated with regulated industrial activity at the facility, including but not limited to:

i. Outside vehicle/equipment fueling, maintenance, washing, and fuel storage areas;

ii. Outside areas used for waste management/handling or storage of equipment (e.g., dumpsters, scrap metals, vehicle parts, drums, and garbage);

iii. Pavement and access roads;

iv. Overall site stability to prevent erosion and discharge of solids, soils and/or sediments;

v. Catch basins, trench drains and roof drains;

vi. Loading docks;

vii. Spills/leaks/non-stormwater discharges of fluid products, and raw material, vehicle coolants, lubricants and other chemicals;

viii. Above ground storage tanks; and

ix. Other areas/activities associated with regulated industrial activity.

e. The facility shall gain drainage control of stormwater runoff from all areas of regulated industrial activity, including source materials, in accordance with Part IV.B.2.

f. The SPPP shall identify appropriate SCMs from Appendix A, Table A.1 for the following facility operations:

i. Inbound Quality Control

ii. Vehicle Tracking

iii. Material Processing

iv. Mobile Equipment

v. Material Storage

vi. Hazardous Material Storage

vii. Equipment Maintenance

viii. Washing Activities

ix. Spill Prevention and Response

x. Training

2. Drainage Control

a. Drainage Control shall be established in all areas of regulated industrial activity.

b. To establish drainage control, a facility shall:

i. Ensure all stormwater associated with regulated industrial activity is discharged through a discrete permitted outfall(s) to surface water or infiltrate within the facility's area(s) of industrial activity to ground water;

ii. The perimeter of all areas of regulated industrial activity shall be bermed to eliminate stormwater runoff and other dry weather flow from those areas;

iii. Create a representative monitoring location for each regulated outfall(s) and/or ground water discharge;

iv. If discharging to ground water, confine all discharges of stormwater associated with regulated industrial activity to within the areas of industrial activity.

v. Separate the discharge of stormwater not associated with regulated industrial activity (e.g., rooftop runoff, employee parking) from regulated industrial activity discharges.

c. In areas of industrial activity that cannot be diverted to a permitted outfall or infiltrate to ground water, the permittee shall eliminate industrial activity in those areas.

3. Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

a. The facility shall prepare and implement a DCP, which is composed of:

i. A written narrative; and

ii. Drainage Control Map

b. The DCP shall be certified by a New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer.

c. Elevations for the drainage control map shall be measured by a New Jersey licensed Professional Land Surveyor.

d. The written narrative shall describe how the facility will establish drainage control and shall include the following:

i. Facility name;

ii. New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit authorization number (NJ0138622) and Program Interest I.D. number;

iii. An alpha-numeric Discharge Serial Number (DSN) (e.g., DSN001A, DSN002A, DSN003A) for each surface water monitoring location(s);

iv. An alpha-numeric identifier (e.g., I01I, I02I, I03I) for each monitoring location into an infiltration basin(s) or overland flow discharge area;

v. The latitude and longitude for each monitoring location(s);

vi. The name of all receiving water bodies (for discharges to surface water) and assigned New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards' classifications;

vii. The name of the receiving aquifer (for discharges to ground water) and assigned New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards' classification;

viii. A description of any proposed stormwater treatment; and

ix. A schedule with specific timeframes and interim milestones for implementing all elements of the DCP. The schedule cannot extend beyond EDPA+24.

e. The Drainage Control Map shall be on a scale of 1 inch =100 feet or larger (more detailed), and shall be legible and clearly depict the following information:

i. Site boundary;

ii. Title block containing tax block and lot number;

iii. North directional arrow;

iv. Date prepared and date of any subsequent revision(s);

v. A legend using standard symbols;

vi. The location of each regulated outfall;

vii. Surface water outfall monitoring location(s) and assigned discharge serial number for each regulated outfall, if applicable;

viii. Location of infiltration basin(s), if applicable;

ix. Monitoring location and assigned identifier (e.g., I01I, I02I, I03I) for each regulated infiltration basin(s) or overland flow area, if applicable;

x. Proposed ground water infiltration areas (overland flow), including flow and drainage patterns;

xi. Final grading of drainage areas, including elevations and flow arrows showing the drainage to regulated discharge location(s);

xii. Flow diversion structures (e.g., swales, berms, embankments);

xiii. Any proposed treatment units;

xiv. Receiving water bodies and name;

xv. Existing buildings and other structures;

xvi. All areas of regulated industrial activity, as well as the location of materials storage associated with regulated industrial activity

xvii. Access roads; and

xviii. Areas not associated with regulated industrial activity including employee and customer parking.

4. Modification of Existing SPPP

a. The SPPP, including DCP, is a working document and shall be updated and maintained to reflect changes at the facility.

C. Discharges to Ground Water (if applicable)

1. General Conditions

a. If discharging to ground water, the permittee shall design and maintain a means of treatment and/or disposal to discharge stormwater to ground water that will satisfy the requirements of the Ground Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9C) and design criteria (Part IV.C.5).

b. As a component of the facility's SPPP for areas of regulated industrial activity, stormwater shall be discharged to ground water by infiltration.

i. The facility shall be able to infiltrate the total runoff volume of at least a two (2) year, twenty-four (24) hour storm event within seventy-two (72) hours by using designated infiltration areas (overland flow) or infiltration basins.

ii. Stormwater runoff volumes are to be calculated using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Weather Service Rainfall Data for the facility's specific location;

iii. Stormwater may be infiltrated to ground water by utilizing one or more infiltration basin(s) or overland flow areas;

iv. Representative samples shall be taken at the influent to infiltration basins or infiltration areas and shall be monitored and meet Ground Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9C) and design criteria (Part IV.C.5);

c. An overflow discharge from areas of regulated industrial activity resulting from a storm event greater than a two (2) year, twenty-four (24) hour storm event is considered an upset and shall not be considered a violation of this permit;

i. The facility shall report this discharge to the Department's hotline within 24 hours of cessation of the event.

d. An overflow discharge from areas of regulated industrial activity resulting from a storm event less than or equal to a two (2) year, twenty-four (24) hour storm event is a violation of this permit.

i. The facility shall report this unauthorized discharge to the Department's hotline within 24 hours from the commencement of discharge.

e. This permit does not authorize discharges to ground water by underground injection or spray irrigation.

2. Overland Flow Requirements

a. An overland flow discharge system shall be designed in accordance with the Department's latest "Technical Guidance for Sizing and Positioning of: Spray Irrigation Systems, Overland Flow Systems, Infiltration/Percolation Lagoon Systems, and Surface Impoundments."

b. The facility shall identify the infiltration area(s) (overland flow areas) on the facility's DCP.

c. The discharge to the overland flow area shall not exceed the boundaries indicated on the DCP.

d. An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual and Emergency Plan satisfying the conditions of Part IV.C.6.b shall be incorporated into the facility's SPPP.

3. Basin Requirements

a. Infiltration basins shall be designed consistent with the most recent edition of the "New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual"

b. All basins shall be constructed, maintained, and operated to prevent overtopping and/or side wall failure.

c. An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual and Emergency Plan satisfying the conditions of Part IV.C.6.c shall be incorporated into the facility's SPPP.

d. All interconnections between basins shall be constructed in a manner that will prevent degradation of the basin system.

i. The use of splash aprons, rip-rap, etc, shall be employed in areas subject to influent flow.

ii. Whenever possible, all flow shall be directed along the longest axis of the basin(s).

e. During construction and installation, soil based and admixed liners shall be inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, holes, thin spots, or other imperfections. After construction has been completed, a final inspection shall be conducted prior to integrity testing. In cases where imperfections are found, the permittee shall make corrections prior to initiating discharges to a lined basin.

f. The foundation, banks and dikes shall be inspected immediately after installation for any imperfections.

g. When a basin is lined, the foundation, banks, and dikes shall be constructed to support and prevent failure of the liner.

h. The structural integrity of the basin shall be certified by the signature and seal of a New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer.

4. Basin Failure, Inactivity, and Redesign

a. If an infiltration basin was removed from service due to actual or imminent bank or side wall failure, a New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer shall certify by signature and seal the structural integrity of the bank and side wall prior to redirection of flow to the basin.

i. Certification shall be received by the Department prior to the resumption of discharge to the basin.

b. If an infiltration basin was inactive for more than six (6) months due to structural collapse or overtopping, the permittee shall obtain a certification from a New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer that it is structurally sound.

i. Certification shall be signed and sealed by the New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer and shall establish that the banks, dikes, and foundation of the basin will withstand the physical and chemical stresses of resumed operation.

c. If the original infiltration basin system or portions thereof were insufficient or inadequate, the permittee shall propose a new upgraded system.

i. A new DCP shall be submitted along with any necessary revisions to the O & M Manual and discharges to the new system shall not commence until the permittee has received written approval by the Department.

d. The infiltration basin may not become operational unless all inspections and necessary repairs have been completed.

e. If the facility changes the size or number of basins, or if the facility installs, removes, or modifies basin liners, it is the responsibility of the permittee to establish new appropriate monitoring locations as needed, and to notify the Department in writing regarding facility changes. This does not waive the requirement for the permittee to obtain additional Department approvals where necessary.

f. Basins may be re-contoured to correct minor side wall and berm defects, alter side wall slops, or similar changes or corrections after notifying the permit issuing bureau in writing of the proposed changes.

i. Notification shall include the submittal of plans for the proposed change and an estimated time for completion.

5. Design Criteria

a. The design criteria listed below include pollutant concentrations that the Department has determined that when exceeded, represent a level of concern. Design criteria are provided by the Department to assist the facility with selecting and designing appropriate SCMs, including treatment if necessary, and gauging the effectiveness of those SCMs once implemented.

i. Ammonia, Nitrogen - 3.0 mg/L

ii. Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total - Report

iii. Nitrate, Nitrogen - 10 mg/L

iv. pH - 5 to 9 Standard Units (S.U.)

v. Petroleum Hydrocarbon, Total - Non-detect

vi. Phenolic Compounds - Report Only

vii. Arsenic - 0.003 mg/L

viii. Chromium, Total - 0.07 mg/L

ix. Copper - 1.3 mg/L

b. If a regulated discharge causes contravention of the design criteria in a manner that may significantly degrade water quality or potentially cause a human health risk, the Department may require the permittee to implement corrective measures, which may include an application for an individual permit.

6. Operation and Maintenance Manual and Emergency Plan

a. All facilities with discharges to ground water shall prepare an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual as part of the facility's SPPP within EDPA+6

i. The O&M manual shall be kept on site and made available for inspection.

b. The following overland flow items should be addressed in the facility's O & M Manual

   i. A schedule of physical inspections of the entire flow area on a weekly basis during permitted months of active discharge. During this inspection the permittee should look for areas of buildup of solids, ponding or channeling, excessive or lack of vegetative growth (could be an indicator of broken or leaking pipes, valves, or overloading of the discharge, etc.).

   ii. A schedule of crop tilling, growth, harvesting, terrace maintenance and re-grading, in order to ensure appropriate cover of the overland flow area.

c. The following infiltration basin items should be addressed in the facility's O & M manual:

   i. A schedule of physical inspections of all visible portions and areas surrounding the basin unit(s) to ensure that the basin side walls are structurally sound;

   ii. A protective cover shall be maintained on earthen dikes to prevent erosion and maintain integrity. However, the dikes shall be free of vegetation having invasive root systems that could displace the earthen materials upon which the structural integrity of the dike is dependent;

   iii. In order to maintain the infiltrative capacity of the basin, infiltrative surfaces shall be scarified periodically through the removal of accumulated material, and/or disking or harrowing the surface soil layer;

   iv. A course of action shall be outlined for procedures to be implemented in the event the basin shall be removed from service for an extended period of time for reasons other than routine maintenance and/or scheduled rotation of permitted discharge areas. This course of action shall address how the discharge will be handled which can include diversion of the discharge to a previously approved reserve area.

   v. The Department may, at any time, require the certification of structural integrity based on visual observations made during facility Compliance Evaluation Inspections or other Department site visits.

   vi. Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of stormwater must be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering public waters, causing nuisance conditions, or creating a public health hazard in accordance with the provision at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.15.

   vii. The facility shall contact the NJDEP Hotline (800-927-6337) 24 hours prior to the removal of the infiltration basin from service.

d. The O&M Manual shall include the following provisions as part of the facility's Emergency Plan:

   i. Assessment of emergency situations which affect the discharge activities outlined in N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.12(d)3.

   ii. Emergency procedures in the O&M Manual shall not create an unpermitted discharge or contravene any rules or regulations.

   iii. If the discharge flows to the regulated units without the aid of pumps, the emergency plan on needs to address equipment and emergency procedures.

   iv. Procedures for correcting emergency situations

   v. Procedures for notifying the appropriate agencies

   vi. Location of any onsite temporary or permanent pollutant storage areas

vii. Provisions for utilizing previously approved and constructed diversion mechanisms, if applicable. These provisions shall include the ability to monitor for permit compliance.

e. After an emergency situation has been corrected, the permittee shall review the procedures in place and, if necessary, update the O&M Manual.

D. Discharges to Surface Water (if applicable)

1. General Conditions

a. If discharging stormwater to surface water, all stormwater associated with regulated industrial activity, as identified in the facility's DCP, shall be directed to discrete surface water outfalls that are monitored in accordance with this permit's conditions.

b. If monitoring results exceed the design criteria or effluent limitation(s) of this permit, the permittee shall:

i. Evaluate potential sources of the pollutant that exceeded the design criteria or effluent limitation(s);

ii. Identify and implement SCMs (e.g. source control, operational control, stormwater treatment) by which the permittee can further reduce stormwater contamination;

iii. Update the SPPP with improvements or changes; and

iv. Evaluate and summarize the results in the Annual Report in accordance with Section G.3.

2. Design Criteria

a. The design criteria listed below include pollutant concentrations that the Department has determined that when exceeded, represent a level of concern. Design criteria are provided by the Department to assist the facility with selecting and designing appropriate SCMs, including treatment if necessary, and gauging the effectiveness of those SCMs once implemented.

i. Ammonia, Nitrogen - 3.0 mg/L

ii. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) - 25 mg/L

iii. Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total - Report Only

iv. Nitrate, Nitrogen - 0.68 mg/L

v. Phenolic Compounds, Total - Report Only

vi. Oil and Grease - 15 mg/L

vii. Arsenic, Total - 0.17 mg/L

viii. Chromium, Hexavalent Dissolved - 0.07 mg/L

ix. Iron (Fe), Total - Report Only

x. Aluminum (Al), Total - Report Only

xi. Lead (Pb), Total - Report Only

xii. Zinc (Zn), Total - Report Only

xiii. Copper, Total - 0.06 mg/L

xiv. Phosphorous, Total - Report Only

xv. Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Test (LC50) > 50% effluent

b. If a regulated discharge causes contravention of the design criteria in a manner that may significantly degrade water quality or potentially cause a human health risk, the Department may require the permittee to implement corrective measures, which may include an application for an individual permit.

3. Effluent Limitations

a. The permittee shall comply with the numeric effluent limitations in Part III, Table III-A-1.

E. Monitoring

1. Monitoring Schedule

a. Existing facilities shall begin monitoring at EDPA+6.

b. New facilities shall begin monitoring at EDPA.

c. The permittee shall sample and monitor their discharge quarterly and report on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or Water Characterization Report (WCR) forms for the parameters listed in Part III of this permit.

2. Outfall and Discharge Monitoring Locations

a. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in the facility's DCP.

i. All samples, unless otherwise specified, shall be taken before the discharge joins or is diluted by another body of water or waste stream.

ii. Sampling points may require modification of the permittee's authorization and shall not be changed without notification and approval from the Department.

3. Monitoring Criteria

a. The permittee shall monitor its stormwater discharge when a valid storm event produces a stormwater discharge. This includes both working and non-working hours.

i. The permittee shall sample a minimum of one (1) storm event that produces a stormwater discharge during a monitoring period.

ii. If the permittee controls the discharge of its stormwater by the use of retention basin(s), tank(s), sump pump(s), valve(s) or other means and does not discharge during a storm event, then the facility shall monitor its stormwater discharge at the time of the discharge.

4. Reporting Storm Event Information

a. In order for the Department to better assess the monitoring results provided by the permittee, the Department requires that supplemental storm event information is recorded and reported along with monitoring results.

b. The permittee shall record and submit on monitoring report forms provided by the Department the following storm event information:

i. Date and approximate time the storm event began

ii. An estimate of the inches of rainfall or snowfall, which can be based upon such data as recorded by a local weather monitoring station(s) or a maintained monitoring station;

iii. Storm event duration in hours or minutes, as appropriate; and

iv. Date and time the sample was collected

5. Collection and Analysis of Samples

a. Stormwater samples shall be analyzed by a New Jersey certified laboratory (N.J.A.C. 7:18).

b. The laboratory performing the analyses shall be certified by the Department for the analysis of those specific parameters in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:18.

c. All samples shall be performed in accordance with the method specified in the Department's Field Sampling Procedures Manual.

d. All samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the approved method contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise noted below.

e. The permittee, or a third party such as a New Jersey Certified Laboratory, may collect the stormwater discharge sample.

f. If additional sampling is conducted during a specific sample period, the maximum value of all analytical results taken during that period shall be reported (except for pH where minimum and maximum values are reported).

i. If an average reporting value is required, all sample results shall be used when calculating the average value.

F. Reporting Requirements

1. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms

a. Monitoring results shall be reported on DMRs provided by the Department.

i. The permittee is required to monitor its stormwater discharge and submit appropriate DMRs to the Department in accordance with conditions of the permit, even if the pre-printed DMRs contain errors.

ii. If the facility's pre-printed DMRs contain errors or discrepancies from the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in Part III, the permittee should immediately contact the Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control at (609) 633-7021.

iii. The permittee shall make hand corrections to the DMRs if corrected forms are not received prior to the monitoring report due date.

b. Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with the latest edition of the Department's Monitoring Report Form Reference Manual.

c. Failure to appropriately submit sampling data is a permit violation and may subject the permittee to civil and administrative penalties pursuant to N.J.S.A. 58:10A-10 et. seq.

2. Reporting "No Discharge"

a. If a discharge does not occur during a monitoring period, the permittee should check "No Discharge this monitoring period" on the monitoring form transmittal sheet for each discharge monitoring location, which had "no discharge".

3. Mailing Discharge Monitoring Reports

a. DMRs shall be postmarked and submitted no later than the 25th day of the calendar month following the completed monitoring period to the address below:

i. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Permit Management P.O. Box 029, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0029, Attn. Monitoring Reports

G. Submittals, Certifications and Deadlines

1. Existing Facilities

a. SPPP

i. Submit an SPPP Preparation Certification: within 3 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA+3), on the Department's Generic Certification Form.

ii. Submit an SPPP Implementation Certification: within 6 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA+6), on the Department's Generic Certification Form.

iii. The Department's Generic Certification Form shall be signed and submitted to the address specified on the form.

b. DCP

i. Submit a Drainage Control Plan: within 3 months from the effective date of the permit authorization (EDPA+3)

ii. Attach a copy of the DCP with the Department's "Certification Form" for SPPP preparation.

iii. A DCP shall be implemented within EDPA+6.

iv. Submission of the Department's Generic Certification Form for implementation of the facility's SPPP also certifies that a DCP has been implemented.

v. The DCP shall be signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer.

c. Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs)

i. SCMs identified in the facility's developed SPPP shall be implemented within EDPA+6.

2. New Facilities

a. SPPP and DCP

i. The facility's SPPP and DCP must be prepared and implemented at least sixty (60) days prior to commencement of operations.

ii. The facility shall submit the Department's Generic Certification Form with the Request for Authorization certifying that an SPPP and DCP has been prepared and implemented.

iii. Attach a copy of the DCP with the Department's Generic Certification Form.

iv. The RFA and certification form shall be signed and submitted to the address specified on the Request for Authorization form.

v. The DCP shall be signed and sealed by a New Jersey licensed professional engineer.

b. Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs)

i. Appropriate SCMs shall be implemented by EDPA.

3. Annual Inspection, Report and Certification

a. Annual Inspection and Report

i. The permittee shall conduct an annual inspection of the facility to assess permit compliance and whether additional measures are needed to meet the conditions of this permit.

ii. The permittee shall summarize the findings of the annual inspection in an Annual Report and shall include the date of the inspection and the name(s) and title of the inspector(s).

iii. More frequent inspections may be necessary to ensure proper function of control measures. Inspections are recommended to be conducted during dry periods as well as storm events.

b. Annual Certification

i. The permittee shall certify annually on the "Generic Certification Form" that the facility is in compliance with the permit conditions;

ii. Submit an annual certification: annually, beginning 12 months from the effective date of permit authorization (EDPA) on the "Generic Certification Form" certifying the Annual Inspection was conducted.

iii. Any incident of non-compliance shall be identified in the Incident of Noncompliance Report, which is part of the "Certification Form." This shall include the steps being taken to remedy the non-compliance, and to prevent such incidents from recurring.

APPENDIX A:
Wood Recycler General Permit (R7)
Supplemental Requirements and Guidance

Table of Contents

I. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The following outline provides the key elements of an acceptable Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP). The purpose of the SPPP is to meet the following objectives:

1. to identify potential sources of pollution and source materials onsite, which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity;

2. to describe and ensure that appropriate practices are implemented to eliminate and/or reduce pollutants from source materials in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity; and

3. to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

II. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The permittee shall form and identify a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team in the SPPP. The SPPP shall name a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization who are members of the team. The team is responsible for developing the SPPP in accordance with good engineering practices, overseeing implementation, and ensuring Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs) and discharge units are maintained properly. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's SPPP which are provided below.

III. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

The SPPP team shall evaluate the facility's existing environmental management plans and programs for consistency with this permit and determine which provisions, if any, from these other plans can be incorporated by reference into the SPPP.

Examples of plans which may be referred to when applicable to the site include: Discharge Prevention Containment and Countermeasure (DPCC), Discharge Cleanup and Removal (DCR), Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan (PPCP, 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265), the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements (40 CFR Part 112), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Toxic Organic Management Plan (NPDESTOMP, 40 CFR Parts 413, 433, and 469), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan (29 CFR Part 1910). A copy of any plans referred to in the SPPP should be kept on-site with the SPPP.

IV. SITE ASSESSMENT

The SPPP Team shall perform a site assessment and summarize the findings that describe the physical facility and the potential pollutant sources (materials, activities and areas) which may be reasonably expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges. The site assessment includes, at a minimum, all areas of industrial activity and those areas identified in Part IV.B.1.d.

A. Inventory Requirements

Each facility must maintain an accurate inventory as part of the SPPP that includes, at a minimum, the following:

1. A list of the general categories of source materials that are used, loaded/unloaded, stored, treated, spilled, leaked and/or disposed onsite in a manner that exposes source material to stormwater. This includes inbound, processed, and final product material, dyes, removed metals (if applicable), etc.; and

2. a list of any domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process waste water (see definitions in Part IV of permit), that is generated at the facility and discharged through separate storm sewers (see definition in Part IV of permit) to surface waters. These wastewater types may exist because of operations not associated with wood recycling activities. List any current NJPDES (New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permits or permit application that the facility may have for such discharges.

B. Drainage Control Plan (DCP)

A DCP shall be included in the SPPP as an appendix according to the requirements of Part IV.B.3. The DCP is the facility's primary means to describe and depict how stormwater contacting industrial activity is controlled and discharged. The DCP is the foundation to develop appropriate SCMs to meet permit requirements. The DCP requires a plan that depicts structures, material storage and processing areas, site layout, drainage patterns, and discharge areas. As part of the DCP, the facility can discharge stormwater to surface water or ground water.

This permit authorizes discharges to surface water through an outfall and to ground water from an overland flow system or infiltration/percolation basins. If the facility chooses to discharge to surface water, the DCP must be developed and implemented to ensure all discharges from areas of industrial activity occur through identified outfalls on the DCP. The overland flow system allows for the disposal of water through the ground surface or taken up by vegetation. If the permittee chooses to implement this discharge type, the facility will designate "overland flow discharge area" locations and convey all water generated by the facility's areas of industrial activity to those areas. Overland flow design guidance is found in the Department's most recent "Technical Guidance for Sizing and Positions of: Spray Irrigation Systems, Overland Flow Systems, Infiltration/Percolation Lagoon Systems, and Surface Impoundments." In addition, if the facility discharges to ground water, the areas of industrial activity must be bermed to hold a 2-year 24-hour storm event without discharging beyond the boundaries of areas of industrial activity.

C. Narrative Description of Existing Conditions

The SPPP must include a narrative description discussing the management of all source materials at the facility, which includes how source materials are handled, treated, stored, disposed, or otherwise exist in a manner allowing contact with stormwater. The narrative description shall address the following:

1. A description of industrial activities and/or areas (e.g., manufacturing or processing areas, fueling, material packaging, final product storage, etc.) at the site;

2. the actual or potential pollutant sources associated with each industrial area and/or activity where source materials are likely to be exposed to stormwater. This may include, but is not limited to:

    a. inbound material storage; storage of raw material; processing area(s); dyeing operation(s); final product storage, including bagged material storage; fueling area(s); loading/unloading area(s); maintenance shop(s); area(s) where spills and/or leaks of source material frequently occur; equipment or vehicle cleaning area(s); other outdoor storage area(s); other outdoor manufacturing or processing area(s); water disposal area(s); above ground liquid storage tank(s); by-products or waste material storage

3. any discharge of stormwater or process water that is listed in accordance with A.2 above,

4. any domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or other wastewater or stormwater discharge that has been authorized by other NJPDES permits, or identified in applications or requests for authorization submitted for other NJPDES permits; and

5. a description of management practices that are implemented to

    a. eliminate contact of source materials with stormwater;
    b. minimize or reduce pollutants from source materials through structural or non-structural measures;
    c. divert stormwater to specific areas for on or off-site disposal, including diversion to containment areas, holding tanks, treatment facilities, or sanitary or combined sewers;
    d. treat stormwater discharging from the site; and
    e. prevent or permit any discharges of domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, or process wastewater to surface water.

V. STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES (SCMs)

The permittee shall evaluate the information from the SPPP's site assessment and DCP design phases to identify potential and existing sources of stormwater contact with source material. Based upon this information, the permittee shall implement SCMs that will effectively eliminate, mitigate, or reduce pollutant loads in stormwater discharges from particular activities at the site. The SPPP must describe the evaluation and selection of implemented SCMs.

The following table lists activities and Department approved SCMs that the facility shall implement, as applicable, to meet the permit's conditions. If a facility chooses to implement a SCM not listed in this table, the SPPP must identify why Department approved SCMs are inappropriate.

Table A.1

Activity	Approved SCM
Inbound Quality Control	A written quality control program that includes: - signage that notifies customers/suppliers of prohibited materials; - Visual inspection of all incoming loads; - Written notification of inbound policies to suppliers; and - Training of all facility employees involved in the inbound quality control program
	All facilities shall require suppliers/customers to sign a certification pursuant to the materials being brought to the facility that they are not from a location with NJDEP oversight. If location of material is being reclaimed under NJDEP supervision, material coming into facility must have a letter from NJDEP stating the material is approved for acceptance at the facility
	Construction and Demolition recyclables(C&D) - All C&D loads should be inspected for contaminants associated with building debris. All contamination found during the visual inspection must be removed or load rejected.
	Recyclable natural wood - all raw product should be separated and sized to remove dirt and miscellaneous debris in the load; sizing to expedite processing of material to maintain compliance to the site plan
	Miscellaneous debris, such as dirt, metal, plastic, and all by-products shall be stored in containers
Wood shredder, grinders, and mulch coloring machines	All equipment must operate in designated areas as documented in the site plan.
	Areas of operation must control and contain any spillage of hazardous materials, such as fuel, hydraulic oil, or any other material used in the operation of equipment.
	Hydraulic hoses, resevoirs, and fuel systems must be inspected daily for leakage
	Spills outside containment must be cleaned immediately.
	Ground surface must be cleaned/swept, at a minimum, at the end of each shift.
Screening & Conveyor systems	Before setting up screening location, the area underneath the conveyor systems must be graded to drain stormwater to designated drainage areas.
	Ground surface must be cleaned/swept, at a minimum, at the end of each shift.
Mobile Equipment	Fluid hoses and resevoirs should be visually inspected for signs of deterioration and leakage before and after each shift.
	Equipment should be maintained per manufacturer's recommendations.
	Spills must be controlled immediately and cleaned daily.
Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Waste & other fluid storage	All tankers, tanks, drums, and buckets shall be stored within secondary containment and under roof.
	Spills must be controlled immediately and cleaned daily.
	Fluid dispensing procedure must be implemented
Equipment Maintenance	The ground in all outdoor maintenance areas shall be covered by concrete, and drainage shall be controlled and contained.
	Storm water that enters the containment area must be treated by an oil-water.
	Spills must be controlled immediately, and cleaned up daily.
	A written procedure shall be implemented when maintenance activities are conducted at the location of breakdowns.
Material Storage	**Unprocessed recyclable material**- stockpile must be in accordance with approved site and fire plan. Stockpile must be processed in a timely manner as indicated in facility operating permit.

	A daily log indicating the amount of material processed each day will be kept at the facility. All material must be processed as it arrives to prevent material staying unprocessed for long periods of time causing a higher risk for spontaneous combustion.
	Unprocessed C&D waste- material must be checked for painted pieces, other types of material such as insulation, plastic drywall and other materials associated the demolition of construction. Once material has been thoroughly examined for contamination, it can be mixed with other unprocessed like materials. The daily log must indicate volumes and type of incoming material received on a daily basis.
	Single Ground wood chip pile- This stockpile maintains the highest risk for fire. All material must be processed into finished product within 30 days or rotated to prevent combustion. A daily log indicating status of pile and any incidents of unacceptable smoke or fire noted. Weather conditions must be noted in the log since it has a big influence on the possibility of spontaneous combustion within this type of stockpile. Rotating stockpile is essential to prevent material going unprocessed and enhancing the possibility of unsafe conditions.
	Finished product stockpile- make sure all stockpile is separated from unprocessed material and is in compliance with approved site plan. All stockpiles must be no higher than 20 feet in height and must maintain fire lanes in accordance to approved fire plan. Material must be sold to market with six month from final production. A daily log indication the sale of material will be kept.
	Stumps- stockpile stumps separate in order to remove excess dirt and stone from stumps. Once excess dirt is removed material can be ground together with other unprocessed wood waste.
Washing of building sides, roofs, vehicles, and equipment	Each vehicle or piece of equipment associated with the facility's operations may be washed, but it must be documented in a log book.
	Any washwater with a visible oily sheen will be treated to remove the sheen prior to discharge of the washwater to surface water or groundwater.
	Washing of building sides and roofs, vehicles, and equipment will occur on or near grass, soil, or gravel areas to the maximum extent practicable to allow washwater to seep into the soil and avoid the direct discharge of solids and particulate matter to surface waters. Significant accumulations of solids and particulate matter in areas used for washing activities or subject to erosion will be periodically removed or otherwise properly managed to avoid transport to surface waters. Degreasing activities will not be conducted on pervious surfaces.
	When washing activities occur on impervious surfaces, suspended solids and particulate matter will be controlled by (1) directing washwater to a settling basin, tank, or other settling device to remove suspended solids and particulates prior to discharge to surface waters or a seepage area, (2) temporarily blocking, barricading, or plugging areas of channelized flow to surface waters, such as storm sewers, and allowing suspended solids and particulate matter to settle out prior to discharge to a surface water or seepage area, or (3) directing washwaters to grass, soil, or gravel areas where the water can seep to groundwater. Solids and particulate matter collected in a settling device or area will be periodically removed or otherwise properly managed to avoid transport to surface waters.
	When washing the sides and roofs of buildings, dirt and paint deposits will be cleaned up, where practicable, prior to the next storm event.
	Biodegradable soap or detergent with a phosphorus content of 0.5% or lower will be used for washing activities. Nonbiodegradable cleaning additives (such as degreasing chemicals) will not be used for washing vehicles or equipment where there is discharge to surface water or groundwater.
	Washwater with a oil and grease sheen resulting from incidental contact with an engine or oily piece of equipment that is not associated with a degreasing activity will be treated with an oil absorbent material or an oil/water separator device to remove the sheen prior to discharge. Oil absorbent materials will be replaced on a periodic basis to ensure absorbency capacity and oil treatment devices will be maintained on a periodic basis to remove collected oils and grease and ensure proper operation. Used absorbents will be recycled or properly disposed of.
	Discharges from the steam or high pressure water degreasing of engines or oily pieces of equipment will be conveyed to an oil/water separator device, or equivalent measure, prior to discharge, except in cases of emergency degreasing associated with equipment malfunction. Oil treatment devices, or equivalent measures, will be maintained on a periodic basis to remove collected oils and grease and ensure proper performance.
	Washwater from the emergency degreasing of engines or oily pieces of equipment associated with equipment malfunction will be captured and containerized to the maximum extent possible and treated with an oil/water separator or oil absorbent material prior to discharge. A written record will be maintained by the permittee of all instances of emergency degreasing, detailing the date of occurrence, person performing the cleaning, how the washwater was treated and discharge location (groundwater or surface water).

Table A.1 (continued)

Training	All employees shall receive training before beginning work in the content of the SWPPP, appropriate to their responsibilities under the plan.
	Update training shall be conducted whenever significant changes are made to the plan, and at a minimum annually.

VI. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

A. Non-Stormwater Discharges into Storm Sewers

The facility shall ensure that it does not generate and discharge, through storm sewers to surface waters, any domestic sewage, non-contact cooling water, or other process wastewaters no authorized by this permit, unless that discharge is authorized by another NJPDES permit or identified in an application or request for authorization submitted for another NJPDES permit.

B. Removal, Cover or Control of Industrial Activities

Except as specified and required in Part IV of the permit for certain, specific exposures of source materials, (e.g. inbound material storage, processing areas, final product storage) all other source materials shall be moved indoors, covered, used, handled, and/or stored in a manner so as to prevent contact with stormwater that is discharged to surface water. Each SCM that prevents such contact shall be identified and discussed in the SPPP.

C. Diverting Stormwater

Approved diversion of contaminated stormwater to either a domestic or industrial wastewater treatment plant may also be considered when choosing an appropriate SCM where feasible.

D. Spill Prevention and Response

Areas where actual or potential spills of source materials are exposed to stormwater discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the SPPP. Where appropriate, specific material handling procedures, storage requirements and use of equipment such as diversion valves shall be developed and practiced to prevent and/or eliminate spills and/or leaks of source materials from being exposed to stormwater. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall be specifically included in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel through scheduled employee training. In addition, the facility shall provide or otherwise make available to its personnel the appropriate and necessary spill cleanup equipment to effect an immediate and thorough spill cleanup.

E. Good Housekeeping

The SPPP must include a good housekeeping program to help maintain a clean and orderly work place. For certain activities or areas, the discharge of stormwater exposed to source materials may be prevented merely by using good housekeeping methods. The following are some simple procedures that a facility can consider incorporating into an effective good housekeeping program:

1. conduct cleanup immediately after discovery of leaks and spills;
2. implement careful material storage practices;
3. improve operation and maintenance of industrial machinery and processes;
4. maintain up-to-date material inventory;
5. maintain well organized work areas;
6. provide regular pickup and disposal of waste materials;
7. maintain dry and clean floors and ground surfaces by using brooms, shovels, vacuum cleaners, or cleaning machines;
8. train employees about good housekeeping practices.
9. Prepare and implement SCM's for fueling vehicles and filling the fuel supply tanks to prevent spills. (include SOP for accidental spill

F. Preventative Maintenance

The SPPP shall include a Preventative Maintenance Program to include timely and regular inspections and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins, drip pans, detention basins, covers, treatment units) and routine inspections of facility equipment and operations to detect faulty equipment. Equipment (such as tanks, piping, containers, and drums) should be checked regularly for signs of deterioration.

G. Regular Inspections and Evaluation Process

1. Evaluation Process

   The SPPP shall include a system to routinely and continually evaluate the SPPP for effectiveness, any flaws that may have developed, and maintenance that may be required. The routine evaluation must include, but not be limited to, regular and annual inspections, inspection logs and records, internal reporting, plan revisions to correct any flaws detected in the SPPP or to reflect changes/additions at the facility, and logs of preventative maintenance performed at the facility. In addition, the Annual Reports and Certifications required under Part IV are integral to the evaluation process.

2. Regular Inspections

   The SPPP shall require regular inspections of the facility's equipment, exposed source materials, and industrial areas to provide that all elements of the SPPP are in place and working properly. Inspections shall be conducted by qualified, trained facility personnel. Records of these inspections shall be kept onsite with the SPPP. These inspection records shall also include any incidents, such as leaks or accidental discharges, and any failures or breakdowns of structural SCMs. These inspection records shall consist of the following, at a minimum:

   a. date of inspection; location of and problem(s) identified;
   b. steps taken to correct problem(s) and prevent recurrence; and
   c. inspector's names and title.

3. Annual Inspections

   The SPPP shall also require an annual inspection and shall include an annual report of the entire facility in accordance with Part IV of this permit.

VII. Implementation Schedule

The SPPP shall include an implementation schedule for all structural and non-structural SCMs including a schedule(s) for removal, coverage, minimization of exposure of source material to stormwater, and/or stormwater diversion or treatment. The schedule shall meet the deadlines established in the permit in accordance with Part IV.

VIII. Special Requirements

A. Facilities Subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Statute

For facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313, the SPPP shall include, or cross-reference, any spill reports prepared under that Act.

B. Facilities with SPCC Plans, DPCC Plans, or DCR Plans

The SPPP shall include, or cross-reference, any Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) prepared under 40 CFR 112 and section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C.§1321; and any discharge prevention, containment and countermeasure plan (DPCC plan) and discharge cleanup and removal plan (DCR plan) prepared under N.J.A.C. 7:1E.